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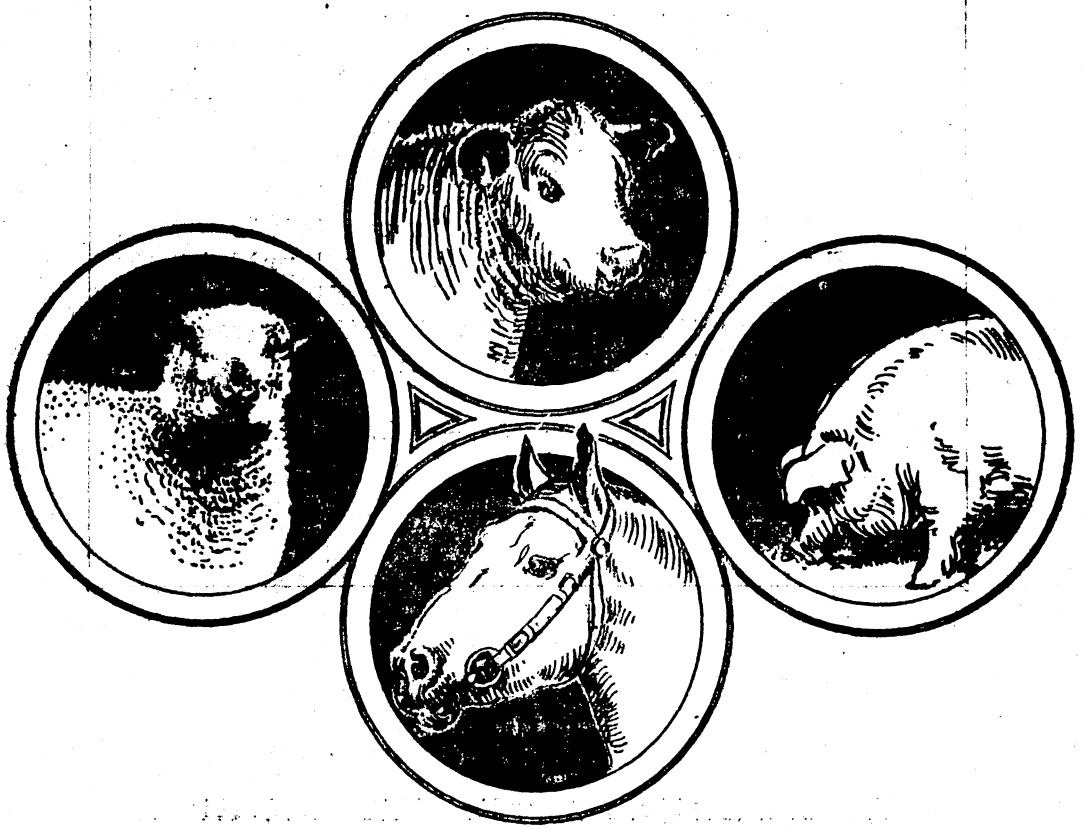
The EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON,
D.C.

Serial No. 11 September, 1928

THE GRAND CHAMPION

A solid block of prime fed beef
Conforming to the type in chief--
Stocky, sturdy, straight and toppy
A model true for all to copy
Bulging, bursting, bulky, burly
Soft in touch and pile so curly;
Refinement stamped on all his points
Wide he of rib and short 'tween joints--
The breed's delight, the feeders' pride!
Thick fleshed o'er all with lordly stride.
His name the world's long breathed serene,
The fame that's his has ever been:

--- R. M. C. Auld.

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Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.

THE EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN

Issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the
Office of Cooperative Extension Work cooperating.

Serial Number 11 -- -- September, 1928.

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IOWA CARLOT BABY BEEF PRODUCTION CONTEST RESULTS

By Rex Beresford, Iowa Extension Service.

Fifteen out of the original fifty entrants in the Iowa Carlot Baby Beef Production Contest finally weighed up their cattle at 450 days average age. The others dropped out for various reasons. Some were too far from the scales and considered the weighing itself too difficult. Five of the fifty lost so many calves from black-leg that they did not have enough left to make the load of fifteen head. Most of those who failed to weigh, however, were attracted by the high prices of this season and sold before the weighing date was reached.

The top load in the contest was fed by J. H. George of Adams county. They were very high grade or purebred Herefords of big type and excellent conformation. Their average weight at 450 days of age was 1117 pounds or 2.48 pounds per day of age. These cattle were graded on foot and on the hoof by federal graders in Chicago. On foot, 4 were listed as prime, 5 top choice and 6 average choice. In the cooler they were graded 7 prime and 8 choice. They topped the Chicago market for the week by 25¢ a hundred and sold for $16.75 on July 9th. They dressed 63.72%. The load consisted of 11 steers and 4 heifers.

Second place was taken by a load of Hereford and Shorthorn-Hereford crossbred cattle, bred and fed by Theo. Burlage & Sons of Dubuque county. This load averaged 1072 pounds in 450 days. This load also topped the Chicago market for the week in which they were sold and brought $15.00 straight in Chicago on June 7th. They were graded one prime and 14 choice on foot and the same in the cooler. They dressed 62.36%. These were also big type cattle practically all from mature cows and sired by a 7-year old big type Hereford bull of good lines and quality.

Third was taken by a load of purebred Polled Shorthorns, bred and fed by the Pioneer Stock Farm, owned by Z. T. Dunham and Sons of Crawford county. This load averaged 1015 pounds. This load has not been sold but is being held for the Omaha Show. Fourth place was taken by a load of purebred Shorthorns and high grade Shorthorns fed by DeCou & Burkholder of Harrison County. They averaged 1004 pounds. The 15 head was graded as top choice on the Omaha market on foot. They were sold to Wilson & Co. for shipment to New York and the New York graders report shows three top choice, eight average choice and three low choice. This load sold for $17.00 on the Omaha market on August 22nd. The yield on this load without shrink was 61.9%

Fifth place was taken by Claude Kitelinger of Cass County on

a load of high grade and purebred Herefords weighing 994 pounds. This load brought $16.25 a hundred on the Omaha market the 23rd of July. They graded 5 top choice, 5 average choice and one low choice for the 11 head that were sold, the other four being retained for show. In the cooler they graded 1 top choice, 5 average choice and 5 low choice, or somewhat lower than on foot. They dressed 61.44%

Otto Schouboe of Shelby County landed sixth place with a load of high grade and purebred Angus, average 988 pounds. This load sold on the Omaha market early in July at $15.50, topping the market. We were unfortunate in not being able to secure a grade on these steers as they were sold to a St. Louis shipper. Seventh place went to G. H. Chadima & Sons of Johnson county on a load of purebred Angus weighing 965 pounds. These were sold on July 30th on the Chicago market at $16.65. They were graded on foot, one prime and 14 high choice with the same grade in the cooler. They dressed 62.9%

Complete reports as to selling and grading have not been received on the other two loads landing within the money. We hope to have this information before long.

The aim of the contest was to see who could make 15 home bred and home fed calves weigh the most pounds when they averaged 450 days of age. This necessitated the keeping of records as to birthdates and the marking of calves so that they could be identified at any time during the contest. Feed records were also required, but the contest was decided entirely on the basis of the weight of the 15 calves when they averaged 450 days of age.

We were exceedingly fortunate in securing the cooperation of the representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the Omaha and Chicago Markets who cooperated with us in splendid fashion in securing the grading and dressing reports on these cattle. This has enabled us to check the matter of finish and quality quite closely in nearly every case and will, we believe, add materially to the value of the information as to feeding and breeding which we have secured from the contestants in regard to each load.

The fact that so many of the heifers reached market weight and condition before 450 days of age together with the fact that so many contestants sold before the 450-day limit was reached, led us to change the contest period to 410 days. A good line of entries has been secured for this year's contest and keen competition is promised again. All but one in the list of ten prize winners are included together with a good bunch of new entries.

Plans are under way for the starting of another contest next spring and we hope to continue the project for a number of years, not only with the idea of arousing interest in beef cattle production, but for the valuable information as to feeding and breeding methods which we expect to secure.

We are attempting to prepare an analysis of the methods, the type and breeding of the cattle represented and the results obtained by each contestant.

ONE'S BLOOMING NAME

"Sweeter than Autumn's golden evenings are,
Or vernal skies that blend o'er daffodils;
Sweeter than windflowers, than the wildwood star
Or carnniest blossoms on the April hills;
Sweeter than vows breathed by a convent maid
Or earthier vows by lover to his lass;
Sweeter than thrushnotes in the darkening glade
Or river singing through the swaying grass;
Sweeter than rose leaves in the boudoir air,
Than secret sweeter, sweeter than a smile,
Or sweet tangles of Noera's hair
Or tenderest embrace or wantonest wile
Sweeter than all the sweetness I may hint
It is to see one's blooming name in print."

The results reported in 1925 and 1926 on the swine sanitation project, by 314 farmers, 39 county agents and 106 cost account records showed as many pigs as usual raised by one-fourth fewer sows; only about one-tenth as many runts; an increase of 2 pounds of pork produced per bushel of corn fed; a saving of 45 days in maturing pigs to market weights; a reduction of $1.04 per hundredweight in the cost of producing pork and a saving of $155 annually in feed and labor per farm.

In 1927, a total of 43 counties cooperated in conducting 460 farm demonstrations of balanced swine feeding, supplying protein in a mixture of tankage and linseed meal, 2 to 1, with alfalfa added in winter. Twenty-seven men in 11 counties kept accounts and found that they produced an average of 12.8 pounds of pork for each bushel of corn and the 3.7 pounds of protein feed given with it. One-third of the records averaged 15 to 18 pounds of pork per bushel of corn.

--From Illinois Plan of Work-1928.

THE MINNESOTA CARLOAD BABY BEEF CONTEST

By W. E. Morris,
Minnesota Extension Service.

The third annual Minnesota carload baby beef contest has just closed. The results compare favorably with those from the two previous contests when allowances are made for the difference in the length of the feeding periods. The winning load in the first contest averaged 1056 lbs.; in the second, 1040 lbs.; and in the third, 953 lbs. which was for calves averaging 40 days less in age than for the first two years. Ten contestants finished the contest this year. The lightest lot averaged 708.1 lbs. per head.

In the first two contests each lot of calves was weighed up when they averaged 450 days of age. Objections were raised by contestants to the length of the feeding period so the time was shortened to 410 days average age for the lots in the third contest.

The reasons for the change were:

1. In the longer period heifers were finishing sooner than the steers and in a few instances sold below the steers because of being overdone.

2. The longer period required more financing in the holding of the cattle and purchasing of feed.

3. The feeders desired to market before hot weather and fly time set in.

The change to 410 days has overcome these objections, but in several of the lots the calves were not yet ready for market and were held longer in the feed lot after being weighed up.

No other changes have been made in the rules which briefly are: The calves must be born between February 1 and July 31. They may run with their dams or be pail fed. The dams may be grade or purebred cows of beef breeding but the sires must be purebred beef bulls. No limitations are placed on feeds used or methods of feeding. Fifteen calves constitute a carload but 20 head may be entered and the 15 heaviest taken as the load. The extra calves are allowed as a precaution against loss of calves, injuries, and a handicap from poor feeding individuals.

The conclusions drawn from these contests are:

1. In each lot with the individuals sired and fed alike we find a big variation in the weight of calves of the same age. The difference

may be attributed to the breeding ability of the dams and indicates clearly that considerably larger returns may be secured by culling cow herds on their ability to produce calves which go through the feed lot making satisfactory growth and finish.

2. Medium to large thick flesh cows make up the herds of the winning contestants. This would indicate that cows of such type are the most desirable kind for baby beef production.

3. The steers in each contest have outgained the heifers, but have not finished as early.

4. By skillful feeding pail fed calves can be fattened as rapidly as calves nursing their dams.

5. It pays to creep feed grain to the calves while running with their dams. At least 100 pounds can be added to the weight of the calf by weaning time in this way.

These contests are conducted as an extension project not simply to award prize money to good feeders but to locate the most successful baby beef feeds, to study the methods followed by these men and then encourage others to follow the example set.

A considerable interest exists in these lots of calves. The contests report from 25 to 200 visitors calling primarily to look at the calves and see how they are being handled.

Cooperating with the county agents, meetings are held on these farms to which every one interested is invited. Cattlemen come quite a distance to such meetings. The program consists of looking over the sire of the calves, the cow herd, and the feed lot equipment. The method of feeding and feeds used are discussed and the results observed in the calves on feed.

These contests offer a very satisfactory agency through which to do beef cattle extension work.

A complete record of this year's contest will be printed in pamphlet form. Copies of it will be available to those requesting them.

The cow and the sow, the mare and the hen
Provide financial salvation for men;
And if, in addition, you have a good wife
There is nothing to hinder your success in life.
— Fred M. Woods.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE STATES

Montana

R. L. Waddell, animal husbandry specialist, resigned his position, effective September 1st, to enter the stockmen's supply business at Helena.

North Dakota

George J. Baker, who for several years has been active in the extension field, will devote his entire time to station and college work, after October 1st.

Colorado

The hog industry in Colorado is showing a very substantial increase on an economically sound basis. Our men are not speculating and jumping into the business simply because prices are high at this time.

Crops throughout the Plains section have, perhaps, never been better than they were this summer and the prospects for a corn crop are splendid. I recently passed through a good deal of the range country and the feed is especially good. The stock is looking good and promises to come off the range in very fine condition. A lot of the grass lambs have been marketed already and spring lambs are going onto the market weighing 85 to 90 pounds. -- A. C. Allen

Louisiana

A campaign was started in 1926 to get farmers to treat pigs for intestinal worms. A capsule containing oil of chenopodium was recommended. While exact information on the number of hogs treated is not available, definite figures have been obtained from dealers in the State showing that 4,000 capsules were sold in 1926 and 31,000 in 1927. Increasing numbers of farmers are giving a capsule to the pigs when they are about a month old, and a complete worm treatment just after weaning.

A survey made in five cities (New Orleans excepted) in the four corners and center of the State in 1923 showed that an average of 650 hog carcasses were being imported per week to supply the local trade. A similar survey carried on in these cities for the year 1927 revealed that 42 hog carcasses and 32½ pig carcasses were imported during the entire year to supply this local trade.

To get some sort of idea relative to the hog situation in Louisiana, butchers in 25 parishes (counties) were asked to supply us with the number of hogs they slaughtered and sold in 1927. Tabulation shows 52,309 hogs handled, an average of 2,092 per parish. There are 64 parishes, and not including Orleans, there is a total estimate of 131,796 hogs sold through local butchers, or about 1,318 carloads. Three stockyards outside of the State report handling 142 carloads of hogs from Louisiana. Records could not be obtained from the New Orleans stockyards and small stockyards in neighboring States. -- M. M. LaCroix

Ohio It seems that extension projects, like styles, have a habit of appearing in recurring cycles. At least that has been our experience in Ohio regarding demonstrations for the control of stomach worms in sheep. Beginning in 1923, we started a rather intensive schedule of demonstrations which carried us into every sheep county for a number of demonstrations. In the three years following, there came a period during which attendance at meetings fell off considerably and county agents doubted the wisdom of scheduling drenching demonstrations. They felt that practically all of the sheep owners had had an opportunity of learning how to treat sheep and that most of them were in the habit of doing it when necessary.

This summer, for the most part, has been an exceptionally wet one. Reports from the field indicate a greater loss due to stomach worms than for several years past. With this in mind, a series of demonstrations on parasite control was begun in counties where similar work had been done from two to five years ago. Much to our surprise, attendance in such counties has averaged much higher than for the first demonstrations given. A checkup on attendance showed that many of the men had been present at approximately 20% of the demonstrations.

We have been successful in getting most of the men present to sign an agreement to follow a systematic program of treating their sheep at least four times a year. The county agents, in this way, hope to overcome the tendency to wait until the sheep show all the common symptoms of infestation before treatment is given. This latter practice results in an extremely high loss of both mutton and wool when considered from a State wide angle. -- L. A. Kaufman

North Carolina

The Bible teaches us that "Faith without works is dead." It is probably also true that work without faith is weak.

But the result of swine extension work in Beaufort county during the past four years could scarcely have been accomplished without a combination of strong faith and faithful work.

County Agent E. P. Welch knows very well that such results do not just happen.

Herman W. Taylor, who spent several months in the office of swine extension during 1926-1927, has been with Mr. Welch a few weeks and will remain with him until assigned to another field.

The last line in the following table certainly shows the possession of a faith sufficiently strong to enable the farmers to carry on without wavering when the slump in prices occurred last fall and winter, and the hundreds of hogs in the feed lots and corn fields of that county today, as a result of such work and faith, look like real money with hogs selling in Richmond at $12.50 and with good prospects of going higher.

North Carolina (Con'd.)

Growth of Swine Work in Beaufort County

as Shown by Shipments of Hogs

Period	No. hogs	Average weight (lbs.)	Total weight (lbs.)	Amount received	Cost of selling
1925	312	147	45,916	--	--
1926	521	189	93,474	--	--
1927	4640	194	904,145	$92,857.86	$0.74
To June 1, '28	4886	206	1,000,787	$83,852.00	$0.64

Hats off to Mr. Welch, please. -- W. W. Shay

Missouri

We are promoting a beef production contest that is being conducted with the cooperation of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

This is a joint contest open to cattle raisers in both Kansas and Missouri. In promoting this project the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce felt that they were putting their approval upon an established extension project that would create further interest in and call attention to the possible profit in the production of beef cattle on Missouri farms and thus utilize all rough feeds and increase the fertility of the land by this improved and stable system of livestock marketing. Nine hundred dollars ($900) are offered as prizes by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City Stock Yards Company and the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The money awarded in prizes is to be applied to the purchase of registered beef bulls. Calves dropped between January 1 and May 1 of 1928 are eligible in this contest. All calves of that age on the farm must be included and the initial weight taken prior to July 1 and the calves must be fed at least 150 days from time of their initial weight until their final weight is taken. The owner has the privilege of feeding these calves until February 1 when final weight must be taken. Awards are made on the basis of 50% for the average daily gain, 25% on economy of gain, and 25% on finish and quality of animals. There are six prizes offered, first prize $250, second prize $200, third $150, fourth $100, fifth $100 and sixth $100.

Twenty-seven men from 16 counties have made entries from Missouri. These entries total 554 calves. Most of the men entering this contest were carrying beef herd demonstrations in cooperation with the Missouri College of Agriculture and in most cases we will have complete information on the cow herd for the entire year as well as the calves from the time they were put on feed. -- H. M. Garlock.

Virginia

Sheep raising in eastern Virginia is somewhat defferent from what is found in other sections of our state and we are trying to adapt our program to meet conditions as they are. Probably less than five per cent of the farmers in eastern Virginia have flocks of sheep which makes them rather scattered. As a whole the flocks are small, usually from ten to twenty ewes per flock. For this section we believe that earlier and better quality lambs should be produced. To bring this about we are using a farm flock project. Lambs that are marketed in April and May bring top prices and they can be produced largely on winter cover crops such as rye and crimson clover. In this way only sufficient permanent pasture is required to carry the ewe flock through the summer and fall. We have been favorably impressed by returns received by farmers who have been handling their flocks in this way and we are attempting to make it a more general practice.

Our farm flock project aims to aid the grower throughout the year. We are suggesting to him the proper time of breeding for early lambs, flushing the ewes to increase the lamb crop and to get the lambs to come nearer the same time. We have urged also the use of better rams. Since most of the flocks are small the ram cost is rather high. To get around this we are trying to place a number of good rams in the community so that they can be exchanged and a farmer will not need to buy a ram for a number of years. In one section we have placed nine Hampshire rams and in another section five. With one or two exceptions these rams have all replaced scrub rams. County agents in the counties where this work has been started are aiding in the treatment of flocks for stomach worms and in the control of external parasites where it is needed. Feeding suggestions are also being made.

To get across some of this work with the sheep grower we are sending out seasonal letters. In most cases these have been prepared from our office but are sent out by county agents. We expect to get brief reports from the flock owners but no detailed records. We are not offering prizes of any kind to stimulate interest among the sheep growers.

Some of this same work is being done in the larger sheep growing counties of the State and it is being carried out in about the same way. The chief difference is in the time of marketing and the fact that there is much less permanent pasture in eastern Virginia section. There is also quite a difference in the average size of flock. ----- Geo. C. Herring

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The brave are born from the brave and good. In steers and in horses is to be found the excellence of their sire; nor do savage eagles produce a peaceful dove. — Horace.

THE OKLAHOMA EARLY LAMB CONTEST

Paul G. Adams,
Livestock Specialist.

Three years ago the Oklahoma Early Lamb Contest was established for th. purpose of encouraging the production of early lambs and to improve their quality through better methods of care and feeding. This project has been sponsored by the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association in cooperation with the extension division of the Oklahoma A. &. M. College. This contest is open to any farmer or 4-H sheep club member in Oklahoma, under the supervision of the county agent and the livestock specialist. Each flock owner was allowed to nominate and ear-mark 15 lambs from his flock, ten of this number to be weighed up at the close of the contest on June 1. Enrollment was made through the county agent's office on an official enrollment blank. Each lamb nominated was required to be ear-marked at the time of nomination and a record of the ear-marking sent to the county agent. All of the flocks which were nominated were required to be inspected by a committee composed of the county agent or livestock specialist and two or more disinesterated farmers selected by the county agent. This committee inspected and examined the ear-marks of all the lambs on the farm to see that each lamb had been ear-marked as required under the rules of the contest. This committee certified to the eligibility of the entry. No nurse ewes or nurse animals were permitted in the contest.

BASIS OF AWARD

The awards were based upon the total weight of the ten lambs weighed on June 1, and upon the percentage of lambs raised. It was thought a good plan to require a fairly heavy percentage of lambs raised in order for the contestants to be eligible for an award. The ten lambs were required to weigh 70 pounds each on an average, June 1, in order to be eligible for an award. A provision was made that in case the lambs were sold on the market they might be weighed up at any time after May 20. In such case one-half pound per lamb per day was added to the scale weight in order to give them credit for gains they might have made during the intervening days prior to June 1. In order to reach the standard of weight set it was necessary for the flock owners to employ the right kind of feeding methods and to take good care of the lamb crop so as to keep them thrifty, growing and gaining in weight at all times.

Value of Purebred Rams Demonstrated

The value of purebred rams in producing early market lambs has been well demonstrated in the Oklahoma Early Lamb Contest. During each year since the contest has been established the lambs from the

winning flock were sired by a purebred ram. This year the lambs from the three winning flocks were sired by purebred rams. The lambs in the flocks where purebred rams were used were also more uniform in size and quality. They were also more desirable from the standpoint of mutton conformation. This work has given us an opportunity to make a closer contact with the flock owners out over the State and to do some extensive work in flock improvement among them. Many of the flock owners who have participated in this contest have bought purebred rams in order to improve their flocks. Many grade rams have been replaced with purebred rams as a result of this work.

The Value of Creep Feeding Shown

The value of the practice known as creep feeding was brought out in this contest and its importance was well demonstrated. In virtually every case the heaviest lambs in the contests during the past three years were lambs that had been fed grain in a protected place built in such a manner that the lambs could eat their grain without being molested by their mothers. The Oklahoma Early Lamb Contest has been the means of getting a number of flock owners to creep feed their lambs. Creep feeding has been one of the recommendations made in connection with the Early Lamb Contest. The important thing in growing the lamb is never to let it lose its baby fat. A very common mistake among many flock owners is to withhold this grain when the lambs are turned on pasture. This mistake often makes the difference between a prime lamb and a common lamb at marketing time. About the surest way of topping the market with a bunch of lambs is to creep feed them grain while they are receiving their mothers' milk. On an average the best finished lambs and the lambs that made the fastest gains were those in flocks where the lambs were creep fed.

Value of Docking and Trimming Shown

The rules of the contest required that all lambs in the flock should be docked and that all lambs which were not purebred should be trimmed. This rule was made in order to eliminate as many long-tailed and bucky lambs as possible at market time to impress the value of such practices upon the minds of those who participated in the contest. Looking at it from a standpoint of the increased selling price at marketing time, the practice of docking and trimming would amount to a great many thousand dollars to the flock owners as a result of this practice stimulated by the Early Lamb Contest.

Stomach Worm Control Encouraged

Since the Early Lamb Contest offered a very fine contact with the flock owners of the State, it made it an easy matter to encourage the control of stomach worms in sheep among these flock owners. A number of stomach worm control demonstrations were held on the farms of flock owners who were enrolled in the early lamb work.

As a result of the early lamb work, next year we are planning to hold local lamb shows during May and June. Some of these will be held for the benefit of the Sheep Club members located in the sheep producing counties of the State. After such local shows are held it is planned to market the lambs in a cooperative way. Possibly some work in market grades of lambs will be given in connection with the local shows. During the past three years about 25 Oklahoma counties have participated in the Early Lamb Contest. More than 100 flock owners have taken part in lamb improvement work as a result of this enterprise.

Prizes Offered

The Oklahoma Sheep Breeders and wool Growers Association has offered a number of prizes to the winners in this contest in the form of silver loving cups and medals. The extension division of the college has presented a certificate of merit suitable for framing to each contestant meeting the weight requirements of the contest and the percentage of lambs raised. This year Herman Vincent of Alfalfa County, won the silver loving trophy offered by the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders and wool Growers Association to the contestant having the heaviest ten lambs weighing a total of 700 pounds or more on June 1 from any flock winning a first grade certificate of merit. Herman is a 4-H club member and has a flock of purebred Shropshire sheep. His lambs weighed an average of 86.4 pounds on June 1. He raised a hundred and forty per cent lamb crop. Louis Horrisberger of Garfield County, won the silver medal offered by the association to the contestant having second heaviest ten lambs from any flock winning a first grade certificate of merit. Mr. Horrisberger has one of the outstanding Shorpshire flocks in this State. He has been breeding purebred Shorpshires for a great many years. F. H. Pratt also of Garfield County, won a bronze medal offered by the association to the contestant having the third heaviest ten lambs meeting the requirements on weight and percentage of lambs raised. Mr. Pratt also has a flock of purebred Shropshires. Two of these men have bought some splendid purebred rams from northern breeders during the past month with the idea of further improving their flocks.

The Early Lamb Contest has served very effectively as a means of carrying on extension work with sheep in this State. We plan to carry on this work or similar work as a part of livestock extension work with sheep during the coming year.

When my old soul hunts range and rest beyond the last divide,
Just plant me in some stretch of West that's sunny, lone and wide.
Let cattle rub my tombstone down and coyotes mourn their kin,
Let hawses paw and tramp the moun'--but don't you fence it in:
-- The Cowboy's Prayer.

EXCERPTS FROM THE 1927 ANNUAL REPORTS

OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SPECIALISTS

Minnesota

Multiple horse hitches were popular and practical projects. Many remarks were made such as "That is the most practical thing the extension division has attempted." C. G. Turner, a part time specialist, devoted all of his time to horse hitches from June fifteen to September thirtieth. He held fifty-eight demonstrations in fifty-eight counties; the average attendance was ninety; seventy-five hundred circulars were distributed at these demonstrations. Other members of the staff conducted sixteen horse hitch demonstrations in eleven counties with an average attendance of seventy persons.

Utah

The writer was instrumental in having the Utah State Fair purchase a dynamometer horse pulling machine. The extension service cooperated with the State Fair in the supervision of the machine at thirteen county fair demonstrations. At these demonstrations the writer was able to point out to the horsemen the value of draft type, weight and soundness as factors in the breeding of draft horses. At the Utah State Fair, fourteen teams competed in a State-wide demonstration. The dynamometer demonstrations fulfill a long felt need in measuring the performance of draft horses.

Pennsylvania

Horse and Mule Pulling Contest. The horse and mule pulling contests were offered for the third consecutive year. There were nine such contests this year. Seventy-eight teams competed and the contests were witnessed by over 25,000 people. The State record of 1926 was broken by the C. M. Wilkey Farm of Fayette County. Mr. Wilkey's team of grade Belgian mares both in foal, pulled 3000 pounds on the dynamometer the standard distance which is the equivalent to moving 19.48 tons on a granite block pavement.

Wool Grading Demonstration. The wool grading work is done through the local county sheep and wool growers' associations. Four hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of wool was marketed through twenty-six local organizations composing thirty counties. Twenty-eight hundred and fifty farmers were benefited in this way. These men had an opportuniiy of learning what the market demands in the way of quality and preparation of fleeces. This type of demonstration has had a very definite effect on the system of breeding and feeding of our Pennsylvania sheep men. The proof of this statement is borne out by the fact

that the percentage of rejected wools has decreased each year for the last seven. This year the percentage of off grade wools was 3.3 per cent while in 1920 the percentage of unmerchantable wool was 12.7 per cent. This represents an improvement of 9.4 per cent. This improvement was brought about by the grower in the following ways:

1. The use of good rams
2. Proper preparation of clip for market
3. Culling out the light shearing ewes
4. More intelligent feeding and housing
5. Proper storage of wool after shearing

Ram Associations. The average mutton flock in this State is small. By grouping these grade mutton flocks and arranging with the owner to exchange rams at the end of every two years with his neighbor, two very definite results have been attained. In the first place the owner finds that the services of a good ram are available to him as cheaply as he can use a grade sire. In the second place, the lambs produced in any one community by the same kind of rams are very much more uniform in type and quality and bring from fifty cents to one dollar per hundred more in the market.

This type of work has developed in many sections to the place where whole communities are using the same kind of rams. As a result of the improvement work several purebred breeders have developed flocks to satisfy the demand for good rams. Seventy-two rams are in service in groups of this kind in the following counties; Cambria, Cameron, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Sullivan, Tioga and Wayne.

Pens of three lambs sired by these rams were exhibited at a number of county fairs as an educational feature to further encourage the use of better rams on grade flocks. This type of work is a powerful influence in standardizing the production of any community and in two sections of the State will probably in the next five years effect the production of the entire county.

Four Years' Results in Ton-Litter Project

Year	Nominated	Ton Litter	Purebred	Purebred sire	Grade	No. pigs per litter	Average weight litters	Average weight of pigs	Counties Represented
1924	242	58	34	19	4	10.1	2242	222	25*
1925	256	121	66	47	8	10.1	2287	223	35*
1926	303	114	64	34	16	10.1	2300	228	33*
1927	327	126	56	48	22	10.3	2301	223	40*
Total) Four) Years)	1128	419	220	148	50	10.1 Ave.	2282 Ave.	224 Ave.	33 Ave.

*During the four years ton litters have been produced in 51 counties.

Missouri

The beef herd demonstration, as worked out by this State, was emphasized because it was a means of (1) providing a suitable market for rough feeds, (2) encouraging proper utilization of pastures, (3) supplying desirable light weight feeders at a reasonable cost, (4) demonstrating economical and effecient methods of fattening young cattle, (5) increasing the returns from beef cows, and (6) reducing speculation incident to the handling of heavy cattle. Feeding demonstrations were used to show the value of silage, legume hay, the need of protein supplements, and the economy of gains made by young cattle.

The Missouri plan of sheep improvement is based on the following requirements:

1. Use of purebred rams
2. Breeding for early lambs
3. Docking and Castrating
4. Grain feeding lambs
5. Marketing lambs before July 1
6. Selling lambs on graded basis

Table Showing Three Years of Swine Sanitation Results
(Pig Crop Contest farms not Included)

	Farms on which pigs were farrowed and raised on clean ground	Farms farrowing pigs in cleaned houses and later moving to clean ground	Farms practicing only a part of the sanitation system
No. of farms	137	52	31
Av. no. sows per farm	14.8	14.4	13.2
Av. no. pigs raised per sow	6.6	6.1	5.4
Av. no. runts per farm	.9	2.1	2.7
Av. wt. pigs at 6 mo. age	182	167	148
Litter wt. at 6 mo. age	1201.2	1018.7	799.2
Litter value at 8¢ per lb.	$96.10	$81.25	$63.94
Av. value pork per farm	$1422.28	$1170.00	$844.00
Increase account sanitation	$578.28	$326.00	—

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

"The codfish lays a million eggs,
The modest hen but one.
But the codfish doesn't cackle
To inform you what she's done.
And so we spurn the codfish egg,
The helpful hen's we prize,
Which indicates to thoughtful minds
It pays to advertise.

REPORT OF WOOL IMPROVEMENT WORK ON

RANCH OF NED SHERLOCK

The fifth year's work on this ranch has been completed and the fleece weights taken.

The object of this demonstration was to locate the light shearing ewes at Shearing time and mark them so that the owner could have the data at the time of culling in the fall.

The ewes are culled on (1) age, (2) condition, (3) conformation, (4) ability to produce a lamb and (5) their shearing ability.

Heavy shearing rams of desirable conformation were used in mating with the ewes.

The ewes culled were replaced with yearlings taken from the band.

These sheep are of Rambouillet breeding.

The ewes were previously tagged so that there is a minimum of tags at the time of shearing.

In conducting the weighing, the fleeces were received in the regular manner in which they were tied by the fleece tyer.

The plan is so arranged that the last ewe shorn was held in a separate compartment until her fleece could be weighed.

These ewes were handled in the usual manner found on a well managed sheep ranch. They were wintered and lambed on the ranch. Sheds were used for lambing. They were summered on the range.

The five-year period during which a systematic plan of culling has been carried on has resulted in a better band of ewes, more uniformity as far as body conformation goes, and a better weight of fleece than was obtained in 1923, when the demonstration began.

As will be noted from studying the figures the average fleece weight is 1.4 pounds heavier in 1927 than it was in 1923. There is little change in fleece weight after the second year. In other words the biggest change came after culling out the 241 light shearers in the fall of 1923.

It will be noted also, that the number of ewes shearing over

ten pounds has steadily increased from 180, the first year, to 790 in 1927.

The following numerical record shows the comparative weights for the five years.

Numerical Record of Fleece Weights

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Shearing dates	May 14-17	2-6	15-19	9-12	14-17
Total sheep sheared	1545	1651	1612	1824	1889
Culling standard pounds	7	7.5	.8	8	8
Number shearing below standard	241	170	150	209	181
" " above "	1304	1481	1462	1615	1708
Total wool weights	12,825.5	16,309.2	16,107.2	17,804.7	18,346
Average fleece weights	8.3	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.7
Per cent branded for culling	15.7	10.2	9.3	11.5	9.5
Number shearing 10 lbs. or above.	180	465	771	774	790
" " from 4 to 4.9 lbs.	15	6	0	1	0
" " " 5 to 5.9 "	33	16	10	5	4
" " " 6 to 6.9 "	181	62	37	35	26
" " " 7 to 7.9 "	406	233	101	168	151
" " " 8 to 8.9 "	409	423	301	343	396
" " " 9 to 9.9 "	316	415	390	498	522
" " " 10 to 10.9 "	130	278	365	338	414
" " " 11 to 11.9 "	33	120	242	236	243
" " " 12 to 12.9 "	14	51	108	104	89
" " " 13 to 13.9 "	3	16	35	39	32
" " " 14 to 14.9 "				7	11
" " " 15 to 15.9 "					1

There were 181 ewes that sheared less than eight pounds, and of that number 151 sheared between seven and eight, and only thirty ewes sheared less than seven pounds in 1927, as compared with 234 in 1923.

These ewes have maintained a lambing percentage of around ninety-five per cent, which is considered very good under range conditions.

There are many factors that influence fleece weight. Probably old age affects it most, During the period of this demonstration, season and feed conditions have also been a factor that affected it very materially. Mr. Sherlock is considered a good feeder and even then such changes as drought during the summer and batches of poor hay during winter have shown their influence on fleece weight. On the other hand, a few cents spent on cotton-seed cake for each ewe during the winter has had much to do in making the fleece weight heavier, and the staple stronger.

From the standpoint of improving the flock this plan of weighing fleeces at the time of shearing and spotting the light shearing ewes, offers an opportunity for hastening the improvement of the flock. -- From 1927 Annual Report of H. A. Lindgren, Oregon Extension Service.

KANSAS COUNTY PORK PRODUCTION CONTEST

By C. G. Elling,
Kansas Extension Service.

The effective results in livestock demonstration projects are substantially indicated by the attitude of large interests whose volume of business is affected by livestock production.

Stock yards companies, chambers of commerce, railroads and other large business concerns identified with the production of livestock have always, more or less, endorsed efforts tending toward better methods of livestock management, but it is doubtful if ever before have these large business concerns come across with such vigorous support and cooperation as they are now willing to do. This support and cooperation consists of either help from agriculturally trained men in their departments and financing of really worth while prizes and in some cases both.

It would seem that this is a very healthy state of affairs and affords the livestock extension worker an opportunity to advance his projects, especially if this cooperation is so directed that the best methods of production are made the main objective and obtain satisfactory results. To do this requires volume and supervision without taking too much of the extension man's time. Obviously this is best obtained by cooperation and team work by the producers in the field. With this principle in mind a pork production contest in Kansas was drawn up on the county plan as follows:

It is the aim of the Kansas County Pork Production Contest to encourage interest in the best and most successful methods of raising hogs on Kansas farms.

Eligibility: Any county in Kansas may compete for prizes in which five or more pork producers are entered after August 15, 1928, and before November 15, 1928. At least five pork producers in a county must finish the contest, making the required weights, before any county can be awarded a prize.

Contestants will be grouped as follows:

Class A: Owners of 15 litters or more, averaging 1,200 pounds or more per litter at six months of age.

Class B: Owners of 7 to 14 litters, inclusive, averaging 1,300 pounds or more per litter at six months of age.

Class C: Owners of 3 to 7 litters, inclusive, averaging 1,500 pounds or more per litter at six months of age.

Feed record and record of production methods must be kept and submitted to the committee by each contestant not later than June 1, 1929.

Frizes: $1,000 to be awarded as follows:

$300 to the county making best record, to be divided as follows:

50% to high individual in county
25% to second high individual in county
15% to third high individual in county
10% to fourth high individual in county

$250 to the county making the second best record, to be divided as above
$200 to the county making the third best record , to be divided as above
$150 to the county making the fourth best record, to be didvided as above
$100 to the county making the fifth best record, to be divided as above

The Kansas State Agricultural Coolege will give certificates of merit to all producers who come up to the required standards.

Identification: Each sow must be ear marked and her litter a similar mark. A copy of this mark, date of farrowing and number of pigs in each litter at time of farrowing must be forwarded by the county agent or county chairman to the Director of Extension not later than two weeks after the last litter is farrowed.

Entry: When five or more such reports have been submitted, the county will be considered as an entrant in this contest.

Inspection: The county agent, or someone appointed by him in Farm Bureau counties and someone appointed by the Extension Specialist in non-Farm Bureau counties, shall inspect the markings and number of sows and pigs not later than two weeks after the last litter has been farrowed, and again the same inspection shall be made not later than two weeks after the last litter has been weaned.

Enrollment: Not later than November 25, 1928.

Closing of Contest: The contest shall be considered nominally closed May 15, 1929, or six months after the last eligible litter was farrowed and no weights shall be considered ten days after May 15th or before hogs are five months of age. The final weights shall be computed on a six months age basis. If weights are obtained before or after six months of age, as the case may be, the rating weight shall be obtained

by adding or deducting 1.5 pounds per day per hog for each day over or under six months of age and the weight of each litter computed on that basis. If hogs are sold within time limits of contest, the local weight at time of sale shall be considered the basis of computations. Local weights must be made in the presence of county agent, or some disinterested person appointed by him, or by the Extension Specialist in non-Farm Bureau counties.

Basis of Awards: Pounds of pork per litter and cost of production shall be the determining factors in deciding the contest and the following points shall be taken into consideration in making the awards:

Cost of Production	250 points
Pounds of pork per litter	750 points

Committee in Charge:

C. W. McCampbell, Professor ,Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College.
C. G. Elling, Extension Animal Husbandman, Kansas State Agricultural College.
Geo. W. Catts, Agricultural Commissioner, Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce.
A. M. Paterson, Agricultural Service Dept., Kansas City Stock Yards Company.
R. T. Willette, Manager, Kansas City, Kansas ,Chamber of Commerce.
O. R. Peterson, Industrial Agent, Wichita Union Stock Yards Company.
E. M. Carroll, Traffic Ma nager, St. Joseph Stock Yards Company.

This committee shall interpret these rules and have complete charge in making all awards and its decision shall be final.

That the Fifth Estate is not better appreciated or always understood by the world at large is not surprising. In their endeavors to secure accuracy of definition and expression its members have evolved a preposterous and terrifying language of their own. It is not ideally adapted to the interchange of confidences in ordinary human intercourse. It does not lend itself to poetry. "Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home" becomes impossible when one is forced to address the prettily spotted beetle as Cocinella dupunctata. A primrose by the river's brim is much more than a yellow primrose to the botanist, it is a specimen of Primula vulgaris. The organic chemist produces a new synthetic product in a mass of pilular dimensions and bestows upon it a name that would slow up Arcturus. Nothing but static interference can account for the terms of radio telephony. If knowledge is to be humanized it must first be translated. -- Dr. Arthur D. Little in Science."

OKLAHOMA ANNUAL PUREBRED RAM SALE

Paul G. Adams
Livestock Specialist.

Interst has been increaasing rapidly during the past few years in establishing small farm flocks of sheep on Oklahoma farms. The number of purebred flocks from which good purebred rams and breeding stock may be secured are rather limited in this State. The purebred sheep population in Oklahoma is about three per cent of the total number. In order to provide an opportunity for the flock owners to improve their flocks through the use of purebred rams a pureberd ram sale was held in August of 1926. This sale has been held each year since that time under the supervision of the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association with the cooperation of the county agents and the extension division of the college. Consignments to this sale have been made from a large number of the very best purebred flocks in the State. In many cases the purebred breeders have offered some of their very best rams for sale at this annual event in order to encourage buyers from every section of the State to attend.

The first sale was held on August 23, 1926. At this sale 37 head of purebred rams were sold. The top ram of the sale brought $71.00 The average of the sale was $29.00 per head. In 1927, 59 head of purebred rams were sold. The highest price paid for a ram at this sale was $110.00. The average price $33.70. The 18 highest priced rams of the sale averaged $58.00 per head. This year 75 head of purebred rams were sold. The highest price paid was $80.00. The average of the sale was $33.15. The top 40 rams of the sale this year averaged $45.00 per head.

Each year there has been a number of ram lambs sold which has brought the average of the sale down materially. The yearling and two year old rams have sold well in each of the sales. Buyers attended the sale from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The majority of the rams, however, were bought by flock owners who live in Oklahoma. The breeders who have consigned rams to this sale have been well pleased with the results and progress of this enterprise. This sale has given many of the flock owners throughout the State an opportunity to buy purebred rams to use in improving their grade flocks. All breeds have been allowed to sell at this sale. However, most of the rams which have been sold in this sale have been Shropshires and Hampshires. Many of the Oklahoma flock owners who have started with grade western ewes carrying a predominence of Rambouillet blood have bought purebred Shoropshire and Hampshire rams to cross on these western ewes. Where the production of more lambs and wool clip are considered more important by the flock owners the results of this practice have proved to be quite satisfactory, according to the flock owners who have tried it.

As a result of this annual sale, a number of owners of purebred flocks have been influenced in securing some exceptionally outstanding rams from breeders located in other States in order to further improve their own flocks. This year four of our outstanding sheep breeders in Oklahoma bought purebred rams from the McKerrow flock located in Wisconsin. Many of our sheep breeders have bought outstanding rams from purebred flocks located in Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois during the past few years. This purebred ram sale has been a powerful influence in the distribution of good purebred rams for the improvement of grade flocks. It is to be continued as an annual event.

SOUTH DAKOTA BIG HITCH SUMMARY

Beginning with July 16 up until November 3, a total of 24 big team hitch demonstrations were held in the State of South Dakota with a total of 3978 people in attendance, by far the largest total attendance ever obtained in this State with an extension demonstration. The period from July 16 to November 3 representing a time of 110 days with only 24 demonstrations being held, perhaps should be explained briefly. Extension work in the State of South Dakota has been handicapped to a considerable extent the past three years because of decreasing the amount appropriated for this work. The Livestock Specialist has attempted to do the best he can by carrying on all the projects that were formerly carried on by three people, but of course, not much time could be devoted to each project.

H. L. Young, field representative for the Horse Association of America, started this work in this State and at this time it must be said that because of his ability to meet and handle farmers and his methods of demonstrating a great deal of enthusiasm has been developed in this project.

The writer does not know how many States have had the privilege, honor and distinction of having the President of the United States as an onlooker of this demonstration. Such was true with one of our demonstrations here.

Hitches as follows were shown in this State: 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 9, 10, 12. Where the numbers are repeated, two different hitches of the same size were shown. These hitches were shown at government field days, fairs, farms, and in country towns. A total of 261 horses and 27 mules were hitched in these 24 demonstrations with an average weight of 1427.77 pounds and an average age of 9.9 years.

This demonstration, like any other, brought out large crowds and small ones in accordance with the amount of advance work and publicity given it by the county agricultural agent or person in charge of local arrangements. -- From Report of W. R. Hauser, Extension Livestock Specialist.

LITERATURE OF THE QUARTER

(Listings are made of publications received during the quarter, that seem to be of special interest to extension animal husbandmen. New bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture are not included. However, copies of them are sent to State extension workers as soon as available.)

"The Utilization of Soft Corn in Beef Cattle Feeding " by Rusk and Snapp - Illinois Experiment Station Bulletin No. 313.

"El Paso County Cattle Feeding Demonstration" by Geo. E. Morton and others - Colorado Extension Service Circular.

"Liver Fluke and Stomach Worm of Sheep" by Stanley B. Freeborn - California Extension Service Circular No. 17.

"Grain Sorghums Vs. Corn for Fattening Lambs" by Jones and Dickson - Texas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 379.

"Growing and Marketing Wool" by Philip A. Anderson - Minnesota Extension Service Special Bulletin No. 117.

"San Miguel Basin Lamb Feeding Demonstration" by Geo. E. Morton and others - Colorado Extension Service Circular.

"Cashing in on Lamb" - National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago.

"Pork Production in Ohio" by John W. Wuichet - Ohio Extension Service Bulletin No. 78.

"Profitable Pig Production" by C. G. Elling - Kansas Extension Service Circular No. 46.

"Raising Hogs in North Dakota" - North Dakota Extension Service Circular No. 80.

"Methods of Feeding Pigs for Market" by Geo. C. Herring - Virginia Extension Service Circular E-265.

"Swine Feeding Experiments" by E. F. Ferrin - Minnesota Extension Service Pamphlet No. 3.

"Death and Crippled Losses in Shipping Hogs to Market" by James R. Wiley - Purdue (Indiana) Experiment Station Bulletin No. 318.

"Better Team Hitches for South Dakota" by W. R. Hauser - South Dakota Extension Service Circular No. 271.

"Horse Breeding" by M. W. Harper - Cornell (New York) Extension Bulletin No. 165.

"The Farm Horse Situation in New York State" by C. E. Ladd - Cornell (New York) Extension Bulletin No. 169.

"Results of Livestock Experiments" by W. L. Robinson and others - Ohio Experiment Station Circular No. 10.

"Tennessee Permanent Pasture and Legume Hay Plan" by J. C. McAmis - Tennessee Extension Service Poster.

NOT EASY

"It is not always easy —
To apologize
To begin over
To take advice
To be unselfish
To admit error
To face a sneer
To be charitable
To be considerate
To avoid mistakes
To endure success
To keep on trying
To be broad-minded
To forgive and forget
To profit by mistakes
To think and then act
To keep out of the rut
To make the best of little
To shoulder deserved blame
To maintain a high standard
To recognize the silver
lining
But it always pays."